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FIRE SWEEPS AWAY ALMOST ALL CHINATOWN

Attempt to Burn Block Fifteen Clears Many Blocks.

THE PLAGUE DISTRICT A HEAP OF SMOLDERING RUINS

Thousands of People are Homeless and in Need of the Charity of the Government and the People.

(From Sunday's Extra.)

Chinatown is no more. Here and there on its desolate expanse are a few buildings saved from the burning, these mostly on the edges of the tract nearest the white district. Practically speaking, however, Chinatown is a dead letter. It is what the prudent citizens of Honolulu have longed for, though they did not expect to have the Asiatic quarter go out all at once on a whirlwind of flame. But that was the choice of Providence and it is better so. Unhappily the great Kaumakapili church had to go too—unhappily from historic religious standpoint, though perhaps not from a sanitary one.

Such a time of excitement as yesterday presented, perhaps Honolulu never before saw. Our rose-water revolutions were not in it with the hurly-burly when the fire, started by the authorities in Block 15, near the Kaumakapili church, got the better of the Department. Then there was the kind of turmoil one sees only in great fires, or during volcanic menace or when an enemy's shells begin to come over a city's wall, presaging the death or ruin of the populace. From one end to another of Honolulu the wild news ran and men at once flocked to the common center where, in dense and excited masses, they watched first the lurid threat of the flames and then their deadly achievement.

In Chinatown itself there was both the frenzy of fear and rage. The quarantined population ran into the streets, shouting and shrieking and pressed so menacingly on the lines of soldiers that citizens ran with ax-helves to the aid of the military. Rumors of riot and bloodshed spread but these were not true. However they served to call out the Citizens' Guard. Marshal Brown with his police and Colonel Jones with his regiment took the excited coolies in hand and massed them on King street beyond Nuuanu. They stood there in a huddled multitude, women and children crying and men demanding to be let out. Steadily the authorities worked, among them President Dole, Minister Mott-Smith, the Minister of the Interior, Alexander Young, who was conspicuous for his energetic service; his assistant, Mr. Hassinger; President Wood, of the Board of Health; Attorney General Cooper and many others. These soothed the Asiatics and natives and, before the fire got dangerously close, marched them under guard of troops and citizens to the Kawaiahao church and a near-by vacant lot.

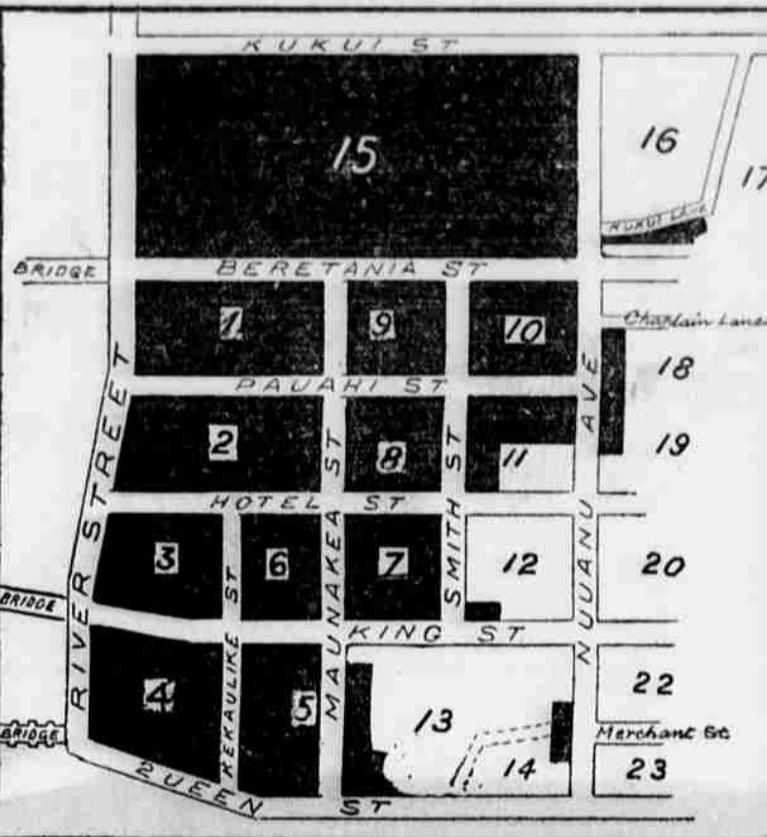
The sight of these unhappy people was one long to be remembered. It looked like the march of the surrendered tattered malions of the Chinese army at Wei-hai-Wei. The poor people came trudging along disconsolately, loaded down with all sorts of queer traps. A yellow trunk burst open and some dice fell out. Another trunk had a small package of papers. Sewing machines and sacred relics from the Joss house were seen. There was an immense amount of bedding, perhaps containing germs of the plague, but to take it away, as President Wood said, might start a riot. The Chinese women with little feet and the aged, sick and crippled, came in carriages which were sometimes pulled, rickshaw fashion, by Japanese girls. Trucks, loaded to the guards with combustibles and inflammables hurried away from the fire and loads of hose and patrol wagons carrying police hurried towards it. Meantime the vista down King, Hotel and Beretania streets and Chaplain lane was one of boiling flames and smoke from the midst of which, as from some inferno of war, came the tremendous boom of explosions, some of these caused by dynamite with which the firemen tried vainly to destroy wooden buildings in the path of the cyclonic flames and some by warehouses stores of kerosene. One mass of 250 cases of gasoline blew up sending a pillar of flame to the zenith, the edges of which were as yellow as sulphur or gold.

There was more than a chance, once, twice, perhaps oftener, that the Honolulu Iron Works would have to go. The fire came dangerously near it, menacing the shipping and the lumber yards as well. Ships left the harbor as fast as they could. The U. S. S. Iroquois and the tug Eleu came to the rescue, however, with powerful streams from their fire pumps and the red wrath of the conflagration was stayed. It recoiled, hissing and sputtering to lick up the relics it had missed on its forward rush.

When the sun went down last night one could see it set from Fort street. Everything was down between Nuuanu and the country

beyond, save blackened trunks of trees and the bare walls and towers of Kaumakapili. On the desolate waste fires like enormous bonfires were blazing everywhere and lighting up the buildings on the outskirts which still held together. It was a melancholy sight though one could not but remember that it meant, perhaps, the freedom of Honolulu from the plague.

THE PASSING OF CHINATOWN.



The burnt area now covers all the blocks except the ones marked in white. Whether these will be burned probably depends on the reports of the Board of Health and the relation they may bear to new plague cases.

It was intended by the Board of Health that that portion of Block 15, between Kaumakapili Church and Nuuanu street and mauka from Beretania, should be given to the flames, as has been done with several other plague spots. The Fire Department proceeded as usual to carry out the instructions of the Board. Chief Hunt, with the entire Fire Department forces, and four engines, got to work at about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. A fair northeast wind was blowing across the city at the time, and, realizing the danger from a break away should the wind rise, one engine (No. 1) was placed at the intersection of Maunakea and Beretania streets while the others obtained connection with the water mains along Beretania street. It was intended that the fire should eat its way back against the wind toward Kukui street and with this object in view a two-story frame structure back of the church was selected as the best situated for the application of the torch.

Fire Breaks Away.

All went well for about an hour when the wind began to rise and changed about two points eastward. This combination carried the blazing embers upon the dry roofs of the closely packed buildings in the vicinity and in a very short space of time the Joss-house, Ewa of the church, and many other buildings near by were blazing. So high were the embers carried that many lodged right on the top of the Waikiki spire of the church and set fire thereto.

It was found impossible to force the water to a height sufficient to extinguish the flames, which gradually worked their way downward, although at the risk of bursting the hose, one stream was forced by engine No. 1 in an attempt to save the steeple, but even this expedient failed. A gallant fireman entered the church, and, climbing as far as possible up the ladders, completed his journey up the bare rafters on the middle of the spire. Arriving as far as the flames would permit, he cut his way through the roof and appeared to a thousand observers at the opening, framed in flame. The heroic effort was, however, unavailing, and he was forced to retreat.

Kaumakapili Doomed.

The spire was shortly afterward a mass of flame, blazing beams fell through to the church interior, and the Waikiki corner of the church was soon ablaze. In the meantime the flames had communicated to the buildings immediately Ewa of the church; the roof of the building used as the headquarters of the Chinatown quarantine station became ignited several times and was as often extinguished; but the beginning of the end was in sight. The fire now became too hot for the men to approach near enough to be of use; the water pressure gradually decreased, and almost in a moment the fire was out of control.

The flames roared and licked round the shacks on Beretania street, on both sides of the church, which by this time was on fire front end to end with the flames from the second steeple shooting far into the air through the dense smoke. The chimneys fell with a muffled clang and crash from the high brick towers. The flames worked on unchecked. The entire Beretania street frontage was now a mass of fire.

Loss of No. 1 Engine.

The engineer and foreman on No. 1 Engine on Maunakea street stuck to

built of wood, burned quickly, and at 1 o'clock fell with a crash, but without injuring any one. When the tower fell the firemen were working further down Maunakea street trying to check the fire from spreading to the Waikiki side. The fire engine which had been stationed there was quickly run down to the corner of Hotel street, the hose being carried by citizens.

In the meantime the fire had again made leap and was burning fiercely in blocks 3 and 6, the flames being carried in great sheets across the narrow street. Dynamite was freely used in front of the fire, but the quantity in each case was too small to make any impression. The loss of fire engine No. 1 was keenly felt at this time, as the streams, reduced to a minimum, made no impression whatever in staying the progress of the fire. Citizens and guards made several rounds through the block, and every room was looked into to prevent any loss of life. Everywhere could be seen the evidences of hasty flight; little did the Chinese care of their personal property, for it was strewn through the block and over the sidewalks in wild confusion. Electric light wires began falling about the firemen, and kept the linemen busy coiling up the live wires. These men watched every pole, and one lineman showed special bravery by climbing a pole while it was smoking from the heat, to cut the wires. It was a brave act, and was applauded by the spectators.

The frenzy of the Chinese and Japanese residents was pitiful to observe. They fled to the streets, lugging away at bundles too heavy for a man to ordinarily carry, but the keen excitement of the moment gave them the strength of two men. Women with strained eyes and tears rolling down their cheeks clung to little children and babes, in wild excitement, searching everywhere to find a place of safety. Few carried more than a change of clothing for their babies; none had the forethought to take a loaf of bread or a bowl of rice to eat. Every one was making a supreme effort to flee from the fire-bred that destroyed their homes and household goods.

Shipping Threatened.

The fire quickly enveloped Block 2 in a roaring mass of flames, and then it was that the shipping began moving hastily out into the stream. The Board of Health had early notified the vessels to leave the wharves for their own safety, and in a short time the harbor was filled with innumerable craft seeking an anchorage farther out in the Naval Row.

All the vessels from the old Fish-market to the front of Kekaulike street were moved out hastily, as it was feared that the flying embers might set them afire. The United States tug Iroquois, under orders of Commander Merry and Commander Pond, steamed up to the wharf below the Honolulu Iron Works and placed two lines of hose at the disposal of the Fire Department, concentrating the streams upon the Honolulu Iron Works, and the structures in that vicinity. In a very short time one of the streams gave out on account of a broken connection, and the tug kept on with one stream thereafter.

The tug Eleu also moved alongside the wharf near the Iroquois and was soon pumping two streams of water, which were directed on the Maunakea street buildings. Both vessels rendered valuable assistance to the shipping in the harbor and the warehouses along the waterfront.

All Efforts Fail.

It was soon apparent that Block 2 could not be saved, nor could the progress of the fire be stopped there. Dynamite was time and time again placed in buildings along the corners of Kekaulike and King streets, but without avail. No power could withstand the fury of the flames. No street seemed too broad for them to leap; in some instances the heat caused a building front to burst into flames. The great difficulty throughout the entire day was the flying embers lighting on roofs of distant blocks. The combined efforts of bucket brigades failed to put out the fires caused in this manner. Buildings were cut down with axes, balconies torn away in a vain effort to put a barrier of space between the surging fire and the doomed structures on the harbor side. The fire raged fiercely from all sides; the firemen were half the time enveloped in dense clouds of smoke, the blaze blistering their hands and skin, but they stood nobly at their posts, retreating foot by foot. Volunteers passed buckets of water to the men at the hose nozzle, drenching them constantly, but even then the heat was so terrific that the steam arose in white clouds from the men.

The engine stationed at the corner of Hotel and Maunakea streets retreated time and again from a fresh onset of flames. It was a time when the citizens thought nothing of clothes or comfort, and eagerly assisted the firemen in carrying the muddy hose along the street.

After Blocks 3 and 6 were in flames the scene down King street became almost indescribable. The entire district was covered with a heavy, pungent pall of smoke. The King street bridge was observed to be on fire and the heat drove the guards across to the Palama side. Nothing could be done toward stopping the flames, and soon Blocks 4 and 5 were raging. The heavy wind blowing steadily from the Pall carried the flames to the wharves, where great piles of lumber, lately discharged from vessels, were consumed.

From Church to Harbor.

After 2:30 o'clock every block from

Hawaiian street to the harbor was soon in flames. Nothing of value was saved. Great piles of merchandise had been hurriedly and frantically thrown out upon the sidewalks and drays were busily engaged in carting it to places of safety. Most of it, however, was consumed. Individuals making up bundles of absolute necessities were forced to abandon them and flee. Chests, trunks, valises, boxes, hastily nailed up, were strewn all along King street toward Nuuanu, only to be consumed later as the fire gained ground.

Block 2 caught fire at 11:30. By 4 o'clock the fire had swept entirely through the four blocks below it, leaving nothing but a smoldering mass of ruins. At Maunakea street a determined effort was made to hold the fire to the Ewa side of the street. Block 8 which had already been partially burned, caught again, and the fire ate its way around to Smith and Hotel streets. The large brick buildings at the corner of King and Maunakea streets were no barrier, and all within the firm walls was soon blazing. Thousands of dollars worth of fire-crackers, bombs and every sort of celebration explosives were stored in these buildings. The noise from the explosions continued for nearly an hour. When these began the firemen and people in the vicinity beat a hasty retreat, as it was known that many cases of kerosene were stored in the neighborhood, and fears were entertained that lives might be lost.

A Chinese Incendiary.

When the flames began eating into Block 2 and swept toward the Ewa side, Chinaman was observed to enter a building near the corner of Maunakea and King and deliberately set fire to the place. His action was observed at once, and a crowd of indignant citizens rushed into the place and bore him off to the guardhouse. That the Chinese was not mobbed is a wonder, for the citizens had been working tooth and nail to save the premises and endeavor to prevent the fire's progress, and were worked up to a high pitch of excitement. It is generally believed that the Celestial became crazed with excitement for the time being and that his action in setting the building on fire was due to temporary insanity. However, it was not long before this building was destroyed and the flames leaped forward on their wild course toward the harbor.

The Honolulu Iron Works.

When it was known that the fire was beyond the control of the Fire Department, the employes of the iron works began to prepare for the oncoming sweep of flames. Hose streams were played on every building in the vicinity, and the two hundred-odd men employed there formed a bucket brigade from the wharves into the buildings. The buildings and woodwork along Maunakea street were demolished long before the fire menaced Block 13. Two streams of water, one from the Iroquois and one from the Eleu, were passed through the works and the buildings facing on Maunakea were thoroughly drenched.

It was decided that if the flames swept across to the Waikiki side of Maunakea into Block 13, the concentrated efforts of the firemen and volunteers should be exercised to prevent the works from burning. As many streams of water as could be spared were sent to this quarter, and the bucket brigade continued its exhausting work. A warehouse containing several dozen cans of oil, in the rear of Murray's carriage factory, caught fire before the contents could be moved out.

Citizens eagerly worked in the rear of the buildings to prevent an explosion taking place, tearing away sheds and fences. Prominent citizens and representative business men climbed over sheds and roofs armed with axes and valiantly attacked the wooden buildings to remove them and avert the danger which threatened the rest of the block and the lower part of the city. A brick building burning like a seething cauldron was fought from a rear balcony of the same building, and a bucket brigade was formed to keep the firemen drenched with water and prevent their faces from being blistered by the intense heat. The employees of the Iron Works worked like beavers with axes, pikes and buckets and combatted the flames inch by inch.

At one time the lives of nearly a dozen men who held the hose on the rear balcony were threatened by the collapse of a corrugated roof which projected over them. As the main roof fell in, the overhanging portion threatened the men underneath; but the crowd behind saw the danger, and shouted a warning, and the roof was soon propped or parts of it torn away. The men then continued their work without interruption.

By nightfall the fire at this point was well under control, but had it not been that the buildings enclosing the iron works were constructed of brick the map of the Chinatown district would undoubtedly have been all black to the edge of Nuuanu street and the harbor. At the time it seemed almost certain that the iron works would be destroyed, the merchants on Nuuanu below King street, began packing up their goods preparatory to leaving. All the drays obtainable were brought into requisition; one firm employing nearly seventy-five men to assist in removing the merchandise to a place of safety.

The Kukui Street Fire.

By 1:30 p.m. the flames began eating their way back from Beretania street along Kukui lane toward Kukui street. For a long time water was not available in this section, and there were fears that the mauna part of the city would catch afire. Achil lane soon became a street of fire, and the flames worked themselves steadily toward the river. The inhabitants, mostly Japanese, but interspersed with Hawaiians and Chinese, made a frantic endeavor to save some of their goods and carry them into the unused portions of the block or into the block above Kukui street. The wind shifted constantly in the low lying portion of this large

block, and forced the flames to such an extent that no effort could be made to prevent their progress.

Volunteers from among the citizens were given axes and determined efforts were made to remove several buildings along the Paauhi stream. Several Hawaiian cottages which were right in the track of the fire, and which would carry the fire into the next block, were speedily demolished and pulled away by ropes. Henry Waterhouse seemed the controlling spirit among the citizens and encouraged the men in their endeavors to prevent the fire from getting beyond control at Kukui street and passing into the Nuuanu valley blocks. Every house in block 15 below Achil lane was entered by the citizens and guards, speeding belated Japanese out of the fast burning section, but no persons were found in any of the buildings.

The fleeing people had no opportunity to save their effects, being forced to hurry away by the great danger of being hemmed in by fire. The flames spread rapidly over that portion near Kukui and River streets, and, as a last resort, an endeavor was made to cut away the bridge over the Paauhi stream; but before this could be accomplished the structure was burning at both ends and the workers were compelled to quit their dangerous posts. The buildings, most of them new and filled with inflammable material, were fine food for the fire, and, as no water was available, everything was swept before it. Even the bucket brigades were compelled to desist for a time.

Brave Fight of Firemen.

So swiftly did the destroying element work its way toward the corner that none of the buildings could be removed in the more thickly settled quarter. When the fire broke out on the corner there was no hose, and the buildings on the mauna side of the street were soon smoking from the heat, many times catching fire, only to be quenched by the vigilant citizens. Finally a line of hose was brought into the street through a lane and then came a long wait for the water. The hose crew stood directly in the middle of the street directing the stream first upon the burning structures on one side and then upon the apparently doomed buildings on the other.

Finally the heat became so great the men were forced to beat a hasty retreat to the mauna side of the street and direct their efforts upon the seething, roaring mass upon the corner, which rapidly spread up the street. Here the heat became so intense and blistering that the skin almost peeled off their hands and faces and their clothing began to smoke. Buckets of water were brought and the men were wet from head to foot repeatedly by the volunteers. Not once did the men of this crew wince or attempt to leave the post to which they had been assigned. They were gritty men; and their heroic work to save the rest of the town was loudly applauded by the citizens watching the fight for supremacy.

To these men is due the saving of the residence portion of the city immediately above Kukui street. They worked heroically and uncomplainingly in the fierce heat which drove the citizens far out of its blistering range. This crew was composed of Albert Smith, Aiola, S. Stanford, A. P. McDonald and Tom McGiffen. When at last a wall fell in, a shout of relief went up from the big crowd congregated to watch the unequal battle, for with its fall all chance of the flames leaping across the street was over.

Farther along toward Nuuanu street and between Kukui street and the burnt church stood a large warehouse filled with kerosene oil, fireworks and all kinds of inflammable material. This building was given a wide berth by everybody, and the groups of mournful residents who were waiting along the road for whatever disposition the Board intended to make of them, were moved farther along toward Nuuanu to a place of safety.

No sooner had the flames reached the inside of the building, than a terrific explosion lifted a portion of the roof high into the air and a roaring mass of flames shot skyward. The kerosene had been reached. Explosion after explosion occurred, scattering the buildings in sections, and distributing the fire to other quarters. Explosions were heard from this building for a space of half an hour, until the building had completely collapsed. The neighboring native cottages were fired in this scattered fire, but before reaching Kukui street, its progress was effectively stopped.

It was a Godsend to the balance of the city up Nuuanu street that the upper portion of Block 15 was so little built up along the corner of Nuuanu and Kukui. Had it been otherwise, the fire would undoubtedly have escaped the control of the fire-workers and sped on its way to the heart of the residential district of Nuuanu. As it was, there were but a few native houses destroyed along Kukui street, and these having been pulled down by the hard-working citizens, the danger was greatly lessened.

Among Frenzied People.

The scene along Kukui and River streets when Block 15 commenced to blaze from every point almost beggars description. The frantic and, at first, terror-stricken people, driven from their homes by the onset of flames, rushed wildly up one street and down another, shouting and gesturing, tagging at any piece of furniture or clothing they could lay hands on. Then another rush would be made back to the burning district in a mad effort to save something else. Driven back by the fire and smoke, they rushed frantically toward the bridge, where the guards on duty massed to prevent any egress being made. So dense did the onrushing Japanese mass near the bridge and along Kukui street that a rush order was sent to military headquarters for more guards. This gave the impression downtown that a riot was in progress, and citizens and military guards went to the scene on the double quick.

Citizens armed themselves with sticks, pick handles and pikes torn hastily from fences. Centering at Ku-

ui street, the citizens and guard drove the refugees back and held them. A surging crowd of humanity it was, and eager only to escape from the heat and danger to some place where they could obtain shelter. At Nuuanu and Kukui streets the Japanese committee held forth, rendering aid in quelling the people and keeping them quiet. Whenever the committee established its white flags with the red cross upon one and the Japanese flag symbol upon the other, the people rallied to the spot.

As the afternoon sped on the refugees became hungry, as none of them had had an opportunity since early morning to obtain a morsel to eat. The little children cried for food, but none at that time was to be had. Bands of every conceivable variety and containing the most nondescript articles were lugged along. Some carried heavy trunks upon their shoulders, others had but a hand satchel, their all in the world after the destruction of their homes.

The fire thus rendered thousands of people homeless, without food, and with little else to begin life with again, except the clothes upon their backs. It was a pitiful sight to watch them as they looked with straining eyes, full of tears, towards their abodes, being destroyed so unmercifully. Extra guards were placed around the block from the Queen Hotel, and the people were then allowed more liberty, but were prevented from making a rush by the vigilant citizens' guards.

Along King Street.

The scenes of Kukui were repeated on King street as the fire began to work down toward the waterfront. Celestials flying from every direction seemed to pick out King street as their Mecca, and a dense mass of humanity soon filled the entire street from Maunakea to Nuuanu streets. A long line of citizens extending across the King street approach to the quarantine district prepared to meet with force any attempt on the part of the excited refugees to get out. Near Achil's office a strong military guard was stationed and behind these was a line of citizens standing in reserve. The Chinese huddled in groups along the sidewalks, but within half an hour after the panic began the street was jammed. The Chinese Consul and the Vice Consul moved among the excited people and endeavored to calm them. The Chinese believed at this time that the Board of Health had purposely burnt their houses over their heads; and it is understood that some rebellious spirits among them urged a rush on the guards; however, no clash occurred.

By degrees all were moved toward Nuuanu street as the fire approached, and by the middle afternoon, were taken in charge of by the committee appointed to find quarters for them. It was a long procession the first detachment found when they began leaving the district and marched along King street between files of armed guards, to the places selected for them. All the available boxcars at the Oahu Railway Company were made ready for those intended for the Kalihi detention camp. Judge Carter personally looked after the moving of the melancholy processions which came through the lines, and perfect order was preserved.

Despite the great misfortune which had attended these people, most of them endeavored to maintain a cheerful mood. At first the Hawaiians were given to tears when directed to prepare to leave, but upon the journey their sorrow gradually left them, and when the most of them were housed on the Queen Dowager lands below Kalawaho and were fed, they became light-hearted once more. It was very noticeable that the Hawaiians' most valued keepsake, saved from the fire, was the guitar. Ornamented with gay ribbons, and closely guarded from mishap, this favorite instrument bore quite a contrast to the amount of other belongings, which were carried along with them.

When the march began there were over 1,500 Chinese, Japanese and natives gathered near Nuuanu street. After their departure in detachments, the refugees from Kukui street and the intersecting streets were brought down to Nuuanu and passed out. By 4:30 p.m. this work was well under way, and before nightfall every quarantined person from the burned district had been provided with shelter and food.

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Under the shadow of the clouds of smoke and fire the hordes of Chinatown stood in mute terror. Depressed by their long quarantine, when the lateral baptism of fire came, it found them without spirit. Beyond the confines of the district, particularly along the main thoroughfares of King and Beretania, they beheld not only the guards with bayoneted guns, but a mass of people which must have overwhelmed them by its very numbers.

Hundreds of these citizens had voluntarily offered their services to hold the Chinese and Japanese of the plague-infected district in check, should the advancing fire cause a riot before the unfortunate could be brought out in an orderly manner. The men and boys armed themselves with every imaginable kind of weapon. Baseball bats and pick-handles were notably conspicuous, but in the volunteer army could be seen less wieldy but

(Continued on Page 6.)

Spinal Disease Cured in Four Months

Richard D. Creech, of 1062 Second Street, Appleton, Wisconsin, says:

"Our son Willard was absolutely helpless. His lower limbs were paralyzed, and when we used electricity he could not feel it below his hips. Finally my mother, who lives in Canada, wrote advising the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I bought some. This was when our boy had been on the stretcher for an entire year and helpless for nine months. In six weeks after taking the pills we noted signs of vitality in his legs, and in four months he was able to go to school. It was nothing else in the world that saved the boy than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." —From the *Crescent*, Appleton, Wis.

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Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, 6 boxes \$2.50.

DON'T Spend Your Money ABROAD! You are making it here.

We beg to announce to the public that we are making great preparations for the coming Holiday Season, and will have a large stock of Well-Selected Goods from the principal factories of the world. Our buying is done by a concern who have had many years' experience in this business and control the largest trade on the Pacific Coast. We promise our patrons that many new articles in our lines that will be shown in San Francisco can be found in our store. Our stock will comprise

STERLING SILVER,

FINE PLATED WARE.

HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR SPOONS.

(New Designs.)

HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR CHINA.

(Something New.)

RICH CUT GLASS,

FINE BOHEMIAN GLASS,

FRENCH CHINA,

GERMAN CHINA,

ENGLISH CHINA,

FIGURES,

BRONZES,

ORNAMENTS,

JARDINERS,

LAMPS,

And Many Novelties.

All goods sent out as presents will be prepared in a separate department, where they will be put up in the best of style, using fine boxes, paper, etc.

Morgan & Wright : TIRES.

Tires fitted to any Vehicle at very short notice.

SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY FORT ST., CLUB STABLES BUILDING.

HONOLULU STOCK-YARDS CO., LIMITED

General Commission Merchants

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

Live Stock, Fowls, Feed and Vehicles



Bought, sold and exchanged on commission.

Stock for breeding purposes a specialty.

Parties desiring to buy or sell anything in our lines would do well to consult us. Any information relating to same will be freely given.

Correspondence solicited.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President. T. MAY, Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

.....POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.....

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAW Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes passed off as genuine. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famous Blood Mixture, blown in the bottle WITH WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE."

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co. The Wainana Agricultural Co., Ltd. The Kohala Sugar Co. The Waimea Sugar

NEWS FROM BOER LAND

Ladysmith Losses Yet Withheld.

METHUEN IS RECALLED

Cape Colony Boers in Open Rebellion—Roberts Arrives—British Making Ready to Move.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Durban correspondent of the Standard, telegraphing Tuesday, says that 1,200 Indian stretcher-bearers started for the front the previous night and that their departure was regarded in Durban as indicative of a renewal of the fighting.

The War Office announces that the list of British casualties at Ladysmith last Saturday has not been received.

The following dispatch, dated at Frere Camp, January 10th, noon, has been received from General Buller:

"A Transvaal telegram gives the enemy's loss at Ladysmith on Saturday as four killed and fifteen wounded, and after this, as is admitted, they had endured a withering fire from six masked batteries and had been defeated at all points."

"Natives here assert that the Boer loss in one command alone was 150 killed and wagonloads of wounded. The heaviest loss is said to be among the Free Staters, who were forced by the Transvaalers into the most dangerous places."

This curious dispatch is all the War Office issued. It makes not the slightest mention of the position or the doings of the British forces. It may be interpreted to mean that Ladysmith is safe, but it is more likely intended to prepare the British public for a terrible list of casualties.

A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph, dated Monday, January 8th, at noon, at Frere Camp, says: "Firing from the Boer positions around Ladysmith began early today. It still continues, but the cannonading is light and irregular."

The Standard has received the following, dated January 9th, from its special correspondent at Frere Camp: "I hear on good authority that President Krueger sent word to the Boer headquarters asking why Ladysmith had not been attacked, and that the reply was: 'We should lose too many men.'"

His answer to this excuse was the suggestion that the Free Staters might be put in the forefront. This hint was taken and the attack delivered. President Krueger's advice was so far good that the Free Staters behaved better than the Transvaalers have done. At all events they managed to seize a hill. Later in the day the Transvaalers re-attacked amid the jeers of the Free Staters, who actually stuck to their position until they were bayoneted on the ditch. After this affair it is almost certain that the allies will quarrel.

"A heavy gun mounted on Umbulwan hill has been firing since daybreak. Evidently the siege of Ladysmith is still maintained."

The Daily Mail has the following dispatch, dated January 8th, from Frere Camp: "With the exception of the usual shelling of the Boer position by the naval guns, the British force was inactive. Eight Boer camps were seen today by a patrol along the Tugela in a westerly direction. All were quiet. Natives say that when the British reconnoitered near Colenso on Saturday the Boers hurried from Springfield. This supports the belief that Colenso was weakened to attack Ladysmith."

Methuen Insane.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—A cable to the Tribune from London, dated January 11, 6 a. m., says: "Lord Methuen has been recalled to England. I learn this on the highest authority."

It is learned that he was laboring under great mental excitement after the battle of Modder river and that the War Office has considered it necessary to displace him, as he is evidently not in a condition to command troops.

Two members of his family are said to be weak-minded. General Wanschope's last words quoted in yesterday's dispatches have created a most painful impression.

Disaster to Suffolks.

RENSBERG (Cape Colony), Monday, Jan. 8.—It is reported here, officially, in reference to the disaster of the first battalion of the Suffolk Regiment, that Lieutenant Colonel Watson marched his regiment in close column to the top of the hill at midnight. He assembled the officers and was addressing them just at daybreak when the enemy volleyed a distance of thirty paces. The Colonels' adjutant and two other officers were killed. The Suffolks, who had scarcely fired a shot, fled back to the picket about 1,000 yards away, some one having shouted "Retire!" About 150, however, remained, lost heavily and finally surrendered.

Our operations since have been unimportant. Several reconnaissances have been made and these show that the enemy is busily guarding his communications to the north.

Cape Colony Rebels.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail, tele-

graphing Monday, says: The Boer successes have been followed by a tremendous outburst of enthusiasm and Boer sympathy in the western part of the colony. Reports from Paarl say the whole district is made jubilant at night by bands of young men parading in the villages and singing the Transvaal Volkslied, while the children are everywhere practicing the national songs of the republics. The following are specimens of statements believed by the western Dutch: "Holler and Rhodes are prisoners" and "Two thousand Boers secretly sailed and captured Cape Town."

Dispatches to the Cape Times from Indore, dated January 6th, say: "All three of the Colonial Dutchmen, forming the deputation sent by Commissioner of Public Works Sauer to protest to the Boer commandant against the invasion of Cape Colony, are either prisoners awaiting trial for sedition or have openly joined the rebels. Syman, who accompanied Commissioner Sauer on a tour through the colony, now commands 1,000 rebels, who have seized Dordrecht."

The Times in a leader comments on the capture of Kuruman as an example of Boer rapacity. It says the place was unimportant as strategical position.

The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, telegraphing Monday, says: "The Boers assert that eighty natives fought on the side of the British at Kuruman. They say their object in capturing the place was to open the way for a commando to go south into the Prieska and Konhardt districts, where the Boers hope to foment rebellion. It is reported that the Boer leaders allow veryburgher to return home one week out of every seven."

Roberts on Hand.

LONDON, Jan. 11, 4 a. m.—During the interlude of apparent military inactivity and official secrecy Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener have arrived at the seat of war. It is assumed that their clear vision, supported by 30,000 fresh men who are due to arrive in South Africa within thirty days, will alter the situation and that the fourth month of the campaign will witness the beginning of victories for the British arms. They are not, however, expected to produce definite results for some days, but their mere presence will restore the shaken confidence of the men at the front in their generals.

Lord Roberts finds 120,000 men on the defensive or watching for an opening. Lord Methuen's health, according to the Daily Mail, has broken down, and the Field Marshal may relieve him. Possibly some others will be relieved of important commands. There is certainly plenty of rank in evidence in South Africa. In addition to the Field Marshal, there are two full Generals, four Lieutenant Generals and twelve or fourteen Major Generals. There is an uneasy suspicion that when Ladysmith casualties are announced they will be disheartening and will partly destroy the patriotic glow produced by General White's "victory."

British Prepare to Move.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—A cable to the Sun dated Modder river, January 8th, says: The British pickets are using billhooks in systematically cutting away the patches of brushwood in front of the Boer lines. The work is risky, and is only done when good opportunity offers. Thus far there have been no casualties among the men detailed for the work. The demolition of farmhouses between the forces has also commenced. These preparations are taken to mean that the British intend to make a move shortly.

NEGRO PROBLEM IN SOUTH.

Morgan Insists That White Race is Naturally Supreme.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Senator Morgan, Democrat, of Alabama today discussed at length in the Senate the race question in the South, maintaining that to attempt to force the black race into a social and political equality with the white race was to clog the progress of all mankind.

Mr. Morgan's speech was directed against the Pritchard resolution, which condemns racial restrictions on suffrage and attacks the new Constitution of the State of North Carolina. He discussed the negro question in general, maintaining that there is a natural supremacy in the whites and a natural deficiency in the blacks, morally, socially, and intellectually. Mr. Morgan said that no great body of white people in the world could be expected to quietly accept a situation so distressing and demoralizing as is created by negro suffrage in the South. In many places in the South thousands of negro votes, in doubtful counties, with little concealment, were bought for \$1 each, and he continued:

"If Southern white men have falsified election returns, they have the stronger if not the better reason that they are acting upon the same law of self-defense that insulted and outraged human nature resorts to for the protection of homes and families from a race that sets at defiance all moral restraints upon their brutal desires."

This evil, he thought, would end only when the United States had provided a home for the negro race suited to their traits.

ALIVE AFTER FIERY BATH.

Iron Furnace Employee Fell Into the Mass of Molten Metal.

JOHNSON CITY, Tenn., Jan. 6.—Daniel Strickland, an employee of the iron furnace company at this place, today while working on top of the furnace fell in and descending sixteen feet struck a half molten crust of red-hot iron.

He seemed about to sink to a terrible death when he jumped to a red-hot bracket on one side. In the meantime a ladder was lowered, and he was hauled to the top unconscious. His hands are terribly burned, his left wrist twisted almost off and his body badly burned in several places.

THE OUTLOOK

Shippers of Sugar Are Hopeful.

Shipments of Sugar at Coast Ports Are Not Supported—Consignments Made as Usual.

Shippers of sugar who were interviewed yesterday by a reporter for the Advertiser expressed confidence in the situation, not partaking of the fears felt by other persons, not so well acquainted with the branch of trade, that the existence of a few cases of plague on the island of Oahu would result in great harm to the sugar industry. The shippers without exception do not anticipate that any sugar cargoes from Hawaii will be rejected at San Francisco or anywhere else, the precautions taken here being so strict that any sensible official on the Coast cannot do otherwise than admit the cargoes.

P. C. Jones said yesterday that no possible danger could result from the shipment of sugar even from this island, certainly none by shipping the product of the other islands. "Perhaps I am not so well posted as some of the actual shippers," said Mr. Jones, "but it seems ridiculous to think that any restrictions should be placed upon consignments of sugar from Oahu plantations. The plague has not appeared anywhere outside of this city, and the sugar on our plantations is therefore not infected. It is brought to the port on trains carrying quarantined crews, and can be transferred to vessels at the railroad wharf without even having passed through the city or any infected locality. But in any event the sugar from the other islands could not in justice be rejected on the Coast or anywhere else."

Clive Davies, of Theo. H. Davies & Co., said his firm was proceeding along lines that had always been followed, so far as sugar shipments are concerned. "We know nothing about any intended restrictions upon consignments of sugar, and not having been advised of anything of the kind, there is no reason to believe that the sugar shipments will be affected. Consignments are being made as usual."

THE CABINET MEETING.

Call for Council of State—Conference With Committees.

The Executive Council met yesterday at the usual hour. There were present President Dole and Ministers Mott-Smith, Young, Damon and Cooper. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

There were present Dr. C. B. Wood, Mr. F. M. Hatch and Dr. Emerson, members of the Board of Health, and Messrs. J. F. Humburg, J. Wakefield and C. Kaiser, a committee representing the merchants of Honolulu. These gentlemen presented resolutions passed at a meeting held earlier in the day and which are printed in full under the proceedings of the Council of State in another column.

After an extended discussion it was voted that the Council of State be called this afternoon to discuss the question of the recommendation of the Board of Health founded upon the resolutions of the committee of wholesale merchants, dated January 10th, 1900, and that the Executive recommend to it the appropriation of \$200,000, to be used in settlement of claims that this work of stamping out the plague may not be hindered or impeded.

It was also voted that the Executive Council recommend to the Board of Health to advise the redoubling of efforts to remove the inhabitants from Chinatown, and that steps at once be taken to erect a rat-proof barrier around all that portion of the town which the Board of Health deems infected.

NOTES FROM EWA.

The New Mill In Operation—Provisions Are Scarce.

The installment of the new machinery for Ewa mill was completed Monday night, and, after one or two trials, was found to work most satisfactorily. Cane-cutting was immediately begun, and the mill is now grinding day and night. The prospects for a large output of sugar are very flattering.

Provisions are very scarce all along the line, and prices continue to climb up as stocks are becoming exhausted. The plantation stores, as a rule, are holding the price of staples, such as rice, flour, etc., down to little above actual cost, in order to protect their employees, but absolutely refuse to make a sale to anyone not employed on their own plantation. Rice is plentiful, but high, and flour is being doled out by the pound.

At a recent meeting of the managers, it was decided to allow no moving about from place to place of Chinese and Japanese laborers during the plague epidemic. All of the plantations have extra police patrolling their lands, and anyone unable to produce a "bango" or give a satisfactory account of himself, is promptly run off the place. Reports of "suspects" are rife, but on being run to earth, they invariably fail to establish their identity as plague.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I want to let the people who suffer from rheumatism and sciatica know that Chamberlain's Pain Balm relieved me after a number of other medicines and a doctor had failed. It is the best liniment I have ever known of.—J. A. Dodgen, Alpharetta, Ga. Thousands have been cured of rheumatism by this remedy. One application relieves the pain. For sale by all druggists and dealers: Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. L.

DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS

Which is Better: To Try an Experiment, or Profit By a Honolulu Citizen's Experience?

Something new is an experiment. Must be proven to be as represented. Be successful at home or you doubt it.

The manufacturer's statement is not convincing proof of merit.

But the endorsement of friends is. Now, supposing you had a weak back.

A lame, or aching one. Would you experiment on it?

You will read of many so-called cures,

But they come from far-away places. It's different when the endorsement comes from home.

Always remember,

Home endorsement is the proof that backs every box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Mr. H. S. Swinton, of this city, says: "I was a long sufferer from backache, having been afflicted with it for twelve years. Taking this as a symptom of kidney trouble, and seeing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills advertised as being good for complaints such as mine, I procured some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I found upon taking them that they were doing

me good, and was thereby encouraged to keep on until now. I am cured of the backache. The merits of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have been strikingly shown in my case, and I recommend them to other sufferers."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills always have the picture of a leaf on the wrapper. In ASKING for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills ask for the kind which cured Mr. Swinton, and see that the leaf is on the wrapper.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Dr. J. W. Galbraith has volunteered his services to the Board of Health and the Board has gladly accepted his offer. Dr. Galbraith has for many years been at the head of the medical department of the Union Pacific Railroad at Omaha, and comes to Honolulu with a high recommendation both as a medical and an executive man. He leaves the employ of the Union Pacific company on account of his health. He is a welcome addition to the community.

We have in stock

Bedroom Sets

Parlor Chairs

Box Couches,

that may be relied upon as being the best to be had for the money. In other words they are Goods of "known wear."

COOL WICKER FURNITURE

is just the article for verandas, bed, and sitting room. See our display just o hand.

Our Repair Department

Is turning out work that is a revelation to our patrons.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL ST.

J. H. & CO.

J. F. & CO.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for

Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the Stamps made by

VACUUM OILS

In the Hawaiian Islands have increased 150 per cent. in 1899, over the sales in 1898.

In connection with these oils, we now offer

Oil for the Troublesome Waters.

EMERALD BOILER OIL.

WHAT IT IS.—Emerald Boiler Oil is a Petroleum extract free from all substances injurious to metal. The special process adopted for its manufacture extracts the volatile properties, while the scale removing properties are retained.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH - EDITOR.

FRIDAY JANUARY 18, 1900.

AGAIN THE BISHOP ESTATE.

The Board of Health measured a dangerous nuisance yesterday at Kuan and Nuuana streets. The visiting committee entered a new building and found, at the back door, three shallow cesspools emitting a fearful stench. Near one of these plague pits, in a dirty back room, a bubonic corpse had been found that morning. The relation between the corpse and the cesspools was not, perhaps, as clear as the relation between the cesspools and the Bishop Estate, but it was clear enough for all practical purposes.

The Bishop Estate is prompt with excuses. These are among its stock in trade. The trustees say that they cannot be held responsible because, forsooth, they had put a clause in their leases compelling the Chinese tenants to keep the premises clean. Having done this, the comfortable trustees probably went to sleep. But landlords cannot evade either moral or legal responsibility for nuisances on their property by citing agreements with tenants. Both parties remain at interest and the greater moral responsibility, in the present case, rests with the intelligent white lessors rather than with the ignorant yellow lessees.

If, as many scientists believe, the plague germ is a micro-organism found dormant in nature and only needing a nursery of filth to bring it into malignant life, what shall be said of the owners and estates that have permitted dangerous nuisances to grow up on their property and of the authorities who have failed to obey the plain letter of the law requiring them to condemn such nuisances and compel their abatement? These people are the human agencies of infection, taking their place in the pillory before the poor Asiatics, who have lived in filth because they had to. To be sure there were no sewers available but there might have been if millionaire estates had demanded them. At any rate these rich proprietors of Chinatown shacks could have readily provided excavators of their own and taken some pains to entice, and to assist in creating the ability among their tenants to obey the clauses in their leases requiring sanitation. But they held off and the plague took advantage of their neglect.

Even if it is true that the bubonic germs did not originate here and that they came from abroad in freight, the responsibility for the plague upon the Chinatown owners and the authorities is none the less convincing. Had the Oriental quarter been kept clean the germ could have done no harm. The bacilli of the plague can no more create an epidemic in a clean town than the arrival of a gnat on a waterless desert can start a curse of mosquitoes there.

With the terrible object lessons we have around us there is ground for hope that, when a new Chinatown arises, it will be the fruit of repentance rather than greed. We speak of hope instead of faith, for faith must fatter before the indurated avarice and callousness of the big estates which have so long lived upon the proceeds of plague spots and brothels. Still, an apprehensive public has the authorities to look to and these we trust will never again neglect their duty towards Chinatown however great the pressure from the estates may be for toleration in the makeshift of protecting the public health from obvious filth by no other means than clauses in a lease.

RUSSIA'S SINISTER POLICY.

Though the Czar has assured the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg that he will not trouble Great Britain during the South African war, events on the distant frontiers of his empire are hardly of a kind to bear out his promises. Indeed, it is uncertain that the Czar's promises are necessarily binding on his Government. Many Czars have been under the thumbs of their Ministers; others have been coolly disregarded by them; and this Czar, an invalid and a weakling, seems to be without special influence upon the graver policies of Russia, being permitted to play a merely advisory and spectacular part. He suggests disarmament conferences to save a ruinous cost while his Minister of War goes on to contract for 6,000 field pieces and his Minister of Marine for thirty ships of war. He visits and embraces the Emperor of Germany while his Cabinet makes a French alliance. Then he expresses good will and sympathy for Great Britain while, in Manchuria and on the frontiers of India and Persia, Russian diplomats and Generals menace British interests.

In these respects the signs are now very ominous. At Hankow, China, Russia has peremptorily demanded the right to occupy lands of the well-known British firm of Jardine, Matheson & Co. This demand was first made

in 1897 and repudiated by their British, whereupon Russia was supposed to have dropped it. On the Persian frontier the Cossacks are fast advancing their conquests so as to secure another approach to India; and on the immediate frontier of India a quarter of a million armed Russians are said to be gathered, a force which is about to increase.

One cannot avoid the conclusion that if the British should meet with a supreme disaster in South Africa, Russia would, despite the Czar's amiable assurances, press quickly upon the lines of British resistance. Then for the long-prepared and long-avoided European war, with Japan and the United States as not impossible participants.

DUTY OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

Every measure short of the burning of Chinatown is merely palliative. We may get the people away from there but the bacilli of the plague will remain, multiplying in the filth and threatening new outbreaks in future or the gradual spread of the old malady. What good fumigation would do where the earth is poisoned may be judged by one's common sense. It is not even certain that fumigation would cleanse the houses of bacteria seeing the ill-success the Board of Health has had in its experiments with merchandise. Nor could the town be saved by the extension of the sewers. Sewer pipe will not take away a polluted soil and the rock of plague-smitten floors and walls. It will have its function with other things in the great work of making Honolulu a wholesome and sanitary place in future but it cannot meet the emergency now. Only the torch and the coal oil can do that.

The Council of State will convene again to-day to consider the appropriation of \$200,000 or more to settle merchandise claims; for recent cases of infection show that merchandise from Chinatown, however fumigated it may be, is one of the most dangerous sources of disease. By such means the plague has crossed Fort street and entered the residence districts. Unless this property goes up in smoke along with the buildings that have housed it, we shall not get rid of the Black Death. Every doctor who knows anything knows that; every inspector who has seen the goods from Chinatown must believe it.

There are those who grudge the cost, among them, apparently, the able Minister of Finance, whose cherished surplus is in peril. But we urge the Council of State to remember that the destruction of a single cargo of island sugar at a port of entry because of the plague would cost Hawaii more than all the Chinese merchandise is worth. If it gets out on the Coast that the authorities here, for the sake of keeping an extraordinary sum in the public treasury, have neglected one of the most obvious of safeguards, woe betide us.

We shall then have to meet a quarantine barrier more insurmountable than a Chinese wall; sugar stocks will sink below sea level; our tonnage will stop for a long time to come; trans-Pacific steamers will avoid us; we shall be isolated and secured. The duty good citizens owe Hawaii is to spend every dollar of the surplus if need be in subduing the pestilence, a thing that has already done more harm to us than the surplus, if turned over intact, with Mr. Damon's compliments, could do the Treasury of the United States.

The Advertiser in appealing for thorough work has the backing, so far as it can find out, of every citizen save a few of those who own shacks or goods in Chinatown and those to whom a healthy surplus is dearer than a healthy city. In this case thorough work means four things: the stoppage of the handling and transfer of infected merchandise; the burning of that merchandise; the obliteration of everything in Chinatown that has four walls and a floor; the complete disinfection of the site. And the necessary antecedent to all this is haste. The Council of State should not forget that the bacilli of the plague may be increasing by thousands every day as they did once upon a time in Milan where neither those who journeyed to the mountains nor laid off shore on ships were able to escape their ravages. Breeding fast as it festers pits the deadly germs were carried here and there on every wind and on every article of merchandise until more than half the Milanese were dead. The bacilli of the plague are breeding the same way here. Shall it be said that the statesmen of Hawaii weighed dollars against the chance of destroying their breeding-places and extirpating them.

Talk about the cost of destroying all the Chinese merchandise is an affront to thrift as well as humanity. Think of the cost of caring for these goods—warehouses, the lumber, the wages for carpenters and draymen, the teams, the guards, the fumigation, the double handling to and from fumigating stations, the cost of storage; then think of the personal danger to the men, some of them our best young citizens, who are compelled to do the handling; finally think of the peril of some future outbreak when the merchandise has been released. All these things stand on the other side of the ledger testifying to the false economy of withholding money now.

It is coming to that pass where every hand must carry a reminder of the Bishop Estate.

With thirty acres of the plague farm cleared by fire the crop of bacilli ought to begin to run short.

Sickness on Molokai is attracting the attention of the Board of Health, but it is not believed to be plague. Should it turn out to be, however, all inter-island communication must be stopped.

The ruins of Chinatown are a melancholy sight from one point of view but a cheerful one from another. Doctors agree that the fire has given the plague a thorough set-back. That is the main advantage to which may be added the chance to build up a new Chinatown of stone, brick and concrete with a park separating it from the white quarter.

The inspectors find that the site of the Bishop estate buildings at Beretania and Maunaakea streets shows the worst condition as to cesspools. Three of these microbe-pits are together within a radius of twenty feet and they were all under floors. As a public nuisance a typical Bishop Estate shack really deserved a photograph before the flames got away with it.

The labor bureau which Professor Richards is organizing will have a great many men to place who could find suitable work on the plantations. They are people from the detention camps with clean bills of health. If the planters would take as many as they can handle the townpeople could easily absorb the rest and the menace of an idle and hungry mob would be averted.

Thomas Kruse of the Arlington has rendered valuable aid to the Board of Health by reporting every case of sickness in his hotel, however slight, without waiting for the inspector. Considering the effect on his business, the self-sacrificing labors of Mr. Kruse should be remembered to his credit when the plague is over and the home-like Arlington is again open for business.

series of artillery and a Maxim battery

The utter lack of tactical genius in the British commanders is shown in the fact that 120,000 troops are now in South Africa, yet are powerless to raise the siege of three cities. Such a mudle has not been seen in any campaign for years save in that of the Chinese commanders in the war with Japan. Buller's inability to straighten things out with such a force at his hand shows that he has been promoted too fast. And there are others.

Since the time when the Jews considered themselves God's chosen people there have been few instances when any race has gone to war in sheer confidence of the Almighty's personal care and leadership. Until the Boers took the field the English Covenanters and the Moslems were the chief examples of this species of faith militant. Now the Covenanters are equaled if not outdone as religious zealots by Oom Paul and his people, the Boer President even being accustomed to issue and the Boer soldiers to receive general orders in the form of comforting psalms and other Scriptural texts, which, in their opinion, were framed for their especial guidance.

If plagues of all kinds are to come to us by sea in future as they have in the past, it would pay Honolulu to agitate for the early opening up of Pearl Lochs as our commercial port. With rapid transit between there and here we could get along very well indeed. Los Angeles is twenty miles from its commercial harbor and is doing a good business with it. We could use Pearl Lochs in the same way as Los Angeles does San Pedro, practically closing the harbor of Honolulu to all but inter-island traffic and such passenger business as is done between here and the Pacific Coast and Australia. This would compel the ships trading with the Orient to go to the Lochs. Then if plagues were introduced they would find their first lodgment so far from this city of homes that it would be easy to quarantine against them.

There is a feeling in Europe since King Menelek changed his plans about going to the Paris Exposition and began to move about with his army, that the Abyssinian monarch means to descend on Omdurman and try to wrest upper Egypt from the Khedive. He has always coveted that region, and his predecessor, King John, lost his life in trying to wrest it from the Mahdi. Menelek now has an army of 200,000 men, armed for the most part with repeating rifles and rapid-fire artillery and drilled by French and Russian officers. Backed as he is by a population of 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 this Ethiope King is a far more formidable warrior than the Khalifa proved to be. If Menelek should start for Omdurman he could march all the way on the banks of the Blue Nile, and, barring adequate resistance, make the journey in a month.

The Board put little faith in the report that plague had broken out on Molokai, and firmly believe that it is fever. Mr. Wight of the Wilder Steamship Company asked if the Board would allow the Molokai to leave Honolulu. The Board requested Mr. Wight to hold the steamer until Dr. Moritz could be located in Honolulu, as they desired to have him go to Kaunakakai, and investigate the cause of sickness which is alarming the residents there.

The sentiment of the Board is strong

BOARD IS AT WORK

Hard Pressed to Find Accommodations.

FEVER SCARES MOLOKAI

Labor Bureau is Organized -- Board Meeting--Defied an Inspector-- Soldiers Move -- Fires.

There were no new cases of plague yesterday, and no deaths reported other than that of the Japanese who died at the corner of Nuuana and Kukui streets, and whose death was reported in yesterday's Advertiser. However, with the quarantined people now being gathered into one place of detention, the health physicians will be enabled to lay their hands at once upon any plague patient at the time sickness begins. Prior to the wholesale destruction of Chinatown the efforts of the physicians were balked by the stubbornness of the people refusing to make known any case of sickness. The result was that when a call did come to the Board of Health office, only a dead body was found, and the remaining tenants of the house were scattered to different parts of the infected district.

Board of Health Meeting.
The most serious and vexatious question now confronting the Board of Health is that of providing quarters for those people being released in scores from the quarantine stations. Crowds of Chinese, lately discharged from quarantine, grouped themselves in the Judiciary grounds, listlessly awaiting some good turn of fortune that would enable them to find shelter for the night. The Chinese Consul used himself in the endeavor to obtain relief for his people, and often presented himself at the office of the Board of Health for conference with members upon the subject.

Several communications were received from the Japanese Consul in which he intimated that the Japanese merchants had agreed on a plan to erect buildings sufficient to house 3,000 Japanese, after their release from quarantine. Their only request for Government aid was for the grant of a piece of Government land on which to erect these temporary structures. The Japanese Consul asked that the Japanese who were about to be released yesterday from the kerosene warehouse be detained until an answer from the Government was received upon their request. The Board of Health approved of the matter immediately upon its being broached to them, and the Cabinet will probably pass favorably upon the request without loss of time.

At the Board of Health meeting held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock there were present President Wood, George W. Smith, F. M. Hatch, Dr. Day and Dr. Emerson.

The Chinese merchants on the Waikiki side of Nuuana street, between Hotel and King, petitioned the Board to raise the quarantine on that portion now under guard in order that they may be allowed to open their stores for business, basing their request upon the ground that there had been no deaths or suspicious cases there, and that they have complied with every rule and regulation of the Board of Health imposed during the present emergency.

A second petition of like tenor was received from the Chinese merchants in the block bounded by Nuuana, Hotel, Smith and King street for similar relief. The petition states that there are 200 people there at present who are suffering in health and welfare. Both petitions were referred to Professor Ingalls for investigation.

Considerable discussion was raised by the receipt of a communication from two gentlemen who have undergone voluntary quarantine for the last twelve days at Makiki, under the surveillance of guards and a physician, in the hope that conditions would permit them to leave Honolulu for Kauai. The Board promptly denied the request and the requests of a number of people who desired to go into quarantine in the harbor in order to leave for other islands.

Fever Reported on Molokai.

The reason of the Board of Health refusing to grant any permits to leave Honolulu for the other Islands was based upon news received from Kaunakakai, Molokai, stating that the Island is visited by a fever which is carrying off quite a number of the people, the physicians there being so overworked that the Board of Health was requested to allow Dr. Moritz to go over at once. The information received relative to the deaths was somewhat meager, except that it was probable that most of the cases were typhoid fever. The death of Rollo T. Wilbur, well known in Honolulu, was cited among others. It was stated at the meeting, however, that the young man in question had been in Honolulu at Christmas time, and was then suffering from typhoid fever.

The Board put little faith in the report that plague had broken out on Molokai, and firmly believe that it is fever. Mr. Wight of the Wilder Steamship Company asked if the Board would allow the Molokai to leave Honolulu. The Board requested Mr. Wight to hold the steamer until Dr. Moritz could be located in Honolulu, as they desired to have him go to Kaunakakai, and investigate the cause of sickness which is alarming the residents there.

The sentiment of the Board is strong

upon the necessity for a stricter quarantine of Honolulu today, favorable to the other Islands, than at any other time, and until word is received from Molokai as to the true condition of affairs there, no one will be allowed to leave for any other Island port. President Wood said: "I would rather bottle pneumonia up than give any possible opportunity for the plague to spread to the other Islands. The disease cannot be transmitted to them over the water, except by vessel."

Word was received from the Executive that the Japanese Consul had communicated a plan of the Japanese merchants by which they proposed to erect a sufficient number of buildings to accommodate all the Japanese when released from quarantine. If Government land would be temporarily donated for the purpose, the Board quickly approved of this course, as it relieves them of the pressure of finding shelter for discharged persons. The matter was referred to the Executive, favoring the request for Government land.

It was reported that the Chinese Y. M. C. A., off Beresania street, was at present being used to house homeless Chinese, and as a result was becoming quite insanitary, on account of the impossibility to get any plumbing done. The inspector who reported the place was asked to look after the premises as far as possible, and prevent it from becoming a menace to public health.

Labor Bureau Opened.

There are many Chinese and Japanese forced out of the detention camps, who, while free, find themselves in hard straits. They thought they would find places to live in, but after making an appeal to their Consuls and after an effort to find lodgings, they are forced to return to the station from which they came. Battery camp cannot take them in again, the kerosene warehouse has had to send many out to make room for new arrivals, and the condition at Kalihii is still more congested.

The relief camps, one at Punchbowl street and the other at Kauwuwela, can handle 1,500 persons; but this outlet is blocked at present because the necessities of the fire brought in 500 Hawaiians, one of whom was taken with plague. This is now an infected camp. Until this place can be cleared, cleaned and a new start made it cannot assist in relieving the refugees from quarantine. It is hoped, however, that the regular detention camps will be able to accommodate the 260 persons still left in the Punchbowl camp.

The plan has been adopted as a part of the relief scheme to supply these homeless people with labor as soon as possible. The relief committee, composed of J. P. Cooke and Theo. Richards, are peculiarly able to sift the claims of the applicants coming under their notice. The man enters the station without home or means; he is immediately tabulated, and his abilities and former employment scheduled. The Japanese Consul asked that the Japanese who were about to be released yesterday from the kerosene warehouse be detained until an answer from the Government was received upon their request. The Board of Health approved of the matter immediately upon its being broached to them, and the Cabinet will probably pass favorably upon the request without loss of time.

Attention must be called, however, to this particular point in the situation, that the man does not want labor now so much as he wants lodging. He will be glad of a combination of both, but has no use of the former alone.

In many instances he has money; but it cannot buy him a home. Many private citizens have or can make accommodation for their laborers as well. Does a man want to grade his lot? Let him employ some of this labor. Are there inexpensive lodgings to be put up? The people who are to live there can be employed to build them. Instances might be multiplied, but the gist of the appeal is that individuals, business houses and corporations should make an extra effort to put into immediate operation the schemes which demand this class of labor.

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Applications for labor should be made at once to Mr. Theo. Richards, who, with Mr. D. H. Case, will have their headquarters at the Punchbowl street relief station.

Citizens' Sanitary Committee.
Mr. Bowen of Castle & Cooke was appointed yesterday to assume charge of a clerical force for the purpose of analyzing and compiling the daily reports and notifying the inspectors of changes of residence, and of the action taken by the committee upon various other reports. It is estimated that in addition to Mr. Bowen, four clerks will be required to keep this work up.

A number of complaints have been made to the Committee that persons of responsibility are not only hindering the inspectors in doing their duty, but in some cases have actually cursed and assaulted them. One arrest was made yesterday for an assault made upon an inspector and the trial comes off this morning.

Such conduct is looked upon by the Sanitary Committee as doubly reprehensible as the work done by the inspectors is purely voluntary for the benefit of the public and not for their personal welfare. In view of the continuance of these complaints the Committee yesterday adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, the present visitation of plague constitutes a condition of serious menace and grave danger both to the public health and commercial interests of the community; it is the sense of this committee that in this crisis of public emergency, it is not only the positive and absolute duty of every householder of whatever rank or station, to facilitate and assist such

Impure Blood

Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles and Sick Headache the Results—Deterred for Years Without Relief.
"My blood was out of order, and I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has purified my blood and relieved me of rheumatism, kidney trouble and sick headaches. I have been afflicted with these difficulties for years. I am now able to do a good day's work. Rheumatism has troubled me since I was a child, but I am now entirely well." Miss PHOENIX BAILEY, Box 448, Pasadena, California.
"I have suffered from the effects of imp

FIRE SWEEPS AWAY ALMOST ALL CHINATOWN

Continued from Page 2)

just as effective weapons, such as iron bars, hatches, an occasional meat-axe and any number of handy clubs of all shapes.

To the credit of the Chinese and Japanese it can be stated that there was no need to use the weapons. Considering the intense excitement of the occasion, remarkable order prevailed, and when finally the authorities saw the necessity of raising the quarantine in order to save the lives of the residents of the district, and gave them permission to move out under a guard, the march was taken up in quick and orderly style.

It was a picturesque exodus, and Captain Parker was the Pharaoh who led the host. Astride of a foaming horse, he seemed to be everywhere. The Chinese and Japanese looked to him for the word, and when he waved his hand they started down the center of King street, guardsmen and volunteers on both sides of the line. With all the excitement there was time for tears on the part of many of the women who were forced to leave their homes. Many a mother, as she led her children along between the throngs of people, had tear-dimmed eyes. The men without exception were examples of the stoicism that is the characteristic of the sons of Asia. The lame and the halt of the densely populated Chinatown came and were brought from their homes by the able-bodied, and on the backs of their brothers or in rude carts joined the long line. Women and infants were in many instances hurriedly bundled into vehicles, and in the absence of horses were drawn along by hand. Chinese women with deformed feet hobbled along in apparent pain, and the crush almost separated children from their parents.

There was very little time for the quarantined people to gather their personal belongings. As the first of them came along King street the novelty of their appearance attracted great attention. Stout little Japs carried sewing-machines on their shoulders, and beside them brown infants bobbed up and down on the backs of mothers. Bundles of every conceivable description were carried, some large, some small, but everybody able to lug a parcel had his or her hands employed. Veritable hordes of Asia, they marched along, casting frequent glances back at the red tongues licking up their homes. But there was no wailing—no loud complaint that might have made a bad situation worse.

Following the first batch of Chinese and Japanese—men, women and children, who were led out of the burning district down King street, came others from Beretania street down around Nuuanu street into King and hundreds of Hawaiians from toward the waterfront, all being led by guards into King street and along that thoroughfare down past the Executive building gates to the spacious grounds of Kawaiahae Church, at the corner of King and Punchbowl streets.

At Kawaiahae Church.

In through the wide gates they passed, the women and children being allowed to take possession of the big stone church building, while the men swarmed over the grounds. Guards were immediately placed along the stone wall surrounding the premises, and crowds of curious people filled up the adjoining streets.

The church and the adjacent streets presented a scene of great animation from about 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, when the quarantined Asiatics first began to arrive there, until a late hour last night. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the guardsmen and volunteers who patrolled the outer edge of the church premises were relieved by Batteries R and K of the Sixth Artillery, U.S.A., who, in khaki uniforms and with rifles, took up the work of keeping the Chinese and Japanese within the church yard. The soldiers cleared the sidewalks of spectators and loungers and went at their task of patrolling like veterans.

Some of the most prominent men in the city volunteered to assist in looking after the unfortunate, and getting them settled. The Chinese Consul deserves great praise for his efforts, which went far toward bringing order out of chaos. Toward evening it was ascertained that 1,780 Chinese, 1,025 Japanese and about 1,000 Hawaiians were within the walls of Kawaiahae Church yard. These figures did not include the Japanese and Chinese women and children in the church building, estimated to number fully half a thousand.

Other Lodgments.

The Hawaiians were not detained at the church premises, but early in the evening were escorted to the Boys' Brigade quarters, over toward Kakaako, where they were given as comfortable quarters as could possibly be made ready upon such short notice. Still later in the evening 1,000 Japanese were removed from the church yard to the drillshed in the rear of the Executive building. This greatly relieved the congestion at Kawaiahae church. J. F. Hackfeld donated the use of a warehouse, capable of housing 250 persons, and the Society for the Relief of the Destitute took charge of 500 more of the unfortunate in a building on South street.

A Hospitable People.

The hospitality and liberality of the people of Honolulu was never before so much in evidence. Soon after it was learned that the thousands of homeless Chinese and Japanese were at the Kawaiahae Church, transfer wagons, trucks and carriages began to arrive there in great number, with supplies of provisions. Tons of cooked rice and other victuals were received

through the gates. Mr. George Renear and a number of other gentlemen directing the work of removing and distributing the provisions. Mr. W. C. Wheeler, agent in chief commandant, made the arrangements.

Several hundred tents and any number of messes were received at the church early in the evening and distributed among the men. A large awning belonging to the church was also brought into use. Inside the church the women and children were well provided with mattresses and blankets. No army brigade was ever so comfortably sheltered and fed, in so short a time, as these thousands of Chinese and Japanese were looked after last night.

Queen Dowager Premises.

Over 400 Hawaiians are housed in the buildings on the land belonging to A. F. Cooke, on the premises formerly owned by the Queen Dowager. At the request of Prince Cupid permission was granted by Mr. Cooke for the charitable purpose, and the ladies of the Hawaiian Relief Society began their preparations for feeding the hungry people who reached the camp by 5 o'clock. The ladies who are directing the matter are Mrs. Cumha, chairman; Mrs. Bowier, treasurer; Mrs. George Beckley, secretary; and Mrs. Irene Brown, director. They are assisted by Mrs. Paul Neumann, Mrs. F. W. Hasson, Mrs. Alau, Miss Davison, besides nearly fifty Hawaiian women who have volunteered their services.

C. S. Desky came to the quarters early in the afternoon and has taken charge of all the children. Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, C. M. Hyde, Sam Woods and Mr. Abercrombie of Hilo and many young men volunteered to assist in feeding the people there. As none of the Relief Society are allowed to mingle with the quarantined people directly, Mr. Theodore Richards was sent to the camp and personally passes in the food under the direction of Mr. Beckley.

By 7:30 last evening all the people had been fed, their supper consisting of poi and beef stew, and this being the first meal they had eaten since breakfast, they ravenously attacked the food. The Metropolitan Meat market supplied the camp during the afternoon with 192 pounds of meat, and orders have been given the same company to supply a like amount today. Blankets were provided late in the afternoon under the direction of Mrs. Irene Brown, several dray loads having been sent up from the wholesale houses. There are several buildings in course of construction on the premises, just roofed over and not entirely finished. They are suitable for a quarantine camp.

Prince Cupid is also personally attending the wants of 100 Hawaiians who are located on his property on King street opposite Kawaiahae church. They are using the house and yard formerly occupied by John Wise, and Prince Cupid has taken it upon himself to keep the Hawaiians there and provide them with every necessary. He also ordered two barrels of poi, which were left over after the supper at the Queen Dowager place, to the Kalihii Detention Camp, together with some blankets. A large number of Hawaiians were sent out there early in the afternoon.

As soon as they had their evening meal the Hawaiians became merry and spent their time in playing their guitars and singing.

Iroquois in Action.

The U. S. S. Iroquois had two lines of hose out and streams of sea water were poured upon the Honolulu Iron Works, and it is chiefly due to the assistance given by the seamen that the works were saved from destruction. The Iroquois was delayed over an hour and a half by the harbor lines, but she got to work at about 2 o'clock. She is capable of supplying six streams, but owing to the shortage of hose, was compelled to make shift with two lines and her full strength was for a few moments directed upon these. The result was disastrous. Three men were directing the nozzle of one stream and they were thrown about like rags until three comrades hurried to their assistance. These men managed to direct the stream, but the force was too great for the hose, and it burst. A new length was put in and the pressure reduced at the pumps, but the force of water was even then sufficient to shake the frame buildings to their foundations.

NOTES OF THE FIRE.

As far as could be ascertained there was not a single life lost in the fire.

The City Mill, which the Board of Health had ordered to be saved, was entirely destroyed.

The Eleuth had a line of hose at work near the lumber piles of the City Mill Co. and did good work.

The dredger was taken away from her position near the sea wall and removed to a place of safety.

The only houses left on Block 15 were three native cottages along Kukui street, and each yet contains its original occupants.

Just how strictly the Chinese storekeepers obeyed the law is shown in the number of explosions of kerosene during the progress of the fire.

The St. Louis College organized a bucket brigade and thoroughly drenched their buildings with water; wet blankets were also used.

Household goods of all descriptions, trunks and clothing which were piled up along the river wall caught fire and by last night, with few exceptions, were consumed.

One of the most active men in the burning district was the Chinese Consul, who rendered valuable service during the panic on King street by calming the excited Chinese.

The area burned yesterday is not so great as in the 1886 fire, but the number of buildings burned is far greater and their class better, while the damage is far in excess of the '86 fire.

Senior Foreman Thurston of the Fire Department placed a big door at the side of Engine No. 1 to shield Engineer Renear from the intense heat, but the flames entirely surrounded the engine and Renear after opening both feed

pipes in order to fit the latter, had to be almost dragged from his post.

The Honolulu Iron Works had a narrow escape. It was bounded in by two-story frame buildings on the Ewa side which were demolished by an air bridge under the guidance of J. A. Kennedy.

Nine of the bridges across Nuuanu stream were injured. The fire did not jump the stream and every burning ember was well looked after. No damage of any kind was received by buildings Ewa of the stream.

Harry Jeen woke up two Chinese opium smokers in a den in Block No. 1 yesterday. But for his fortunate discovery these men would probably have perished as all the other occupants of the buildings near by had fled.

The office of the Independent caught fire late in the afternoon and the efforts of the men were directed toward saving the press. A good deal of damage was done to the building, but the entire contents are uninjured except by water.

Mrs. Blanche Watkyns of Emma street, headed a large delegation of ladies during the afternoon, furnishing coffee to all the military guards, inspectors and firemen on Nuuanu from Kukui to King street. They personally carried the coffee pots.

Before the fire had taken the church, but while sparks and embers were flying in all directions, the Japs did good work on the houses in Block 1, being ably directed by one of the Board's inspectors named Yamada, who was indefatigable in this work.

It was Hoseman Mack who climbed up the rafters of the steeple at Kauaiakapili Church. He carried a Babcock extinguisher with him, but could do no good with it on account of the heat and chemicals dropping back upon his face from the nozzle. He had a very close call and got back just in time to escape falling timbers.

The Fire Department had a hard fight in keeping the flames from extending to the stores on King street, near Maunakea, between which a shack used as an opium den was sandwiched. For nearly two hours, two streams of water were directed upon the shack but the place took fire in several places notwithstanding all efforts to prevent it.

The telephone poles on King street were destroyed and Palama and Kalihii are cut off from central. Superintendent Cassidy and a gang of men were busy last night restoring communication with the Kalihii Detention camp. The other lines will be fixed up today. The men had a big piece of work on hand last night in fixing the wires to trees and houses until the poles can be replaced.

An alteration occurred between Judge Wilcox and a National Guardsman Saturday and the former was knocked down after being refused admittance to the infected district after producing the regulation pass. The matter was speedily settled and the Judge went inside. The Guardsman had better keep out of Judge Wilcox's court of justice.

Hoseman Hugh of No. 1 and Driver Scully of No. 2 had a line of hose in the church. Their first intimation of the gravity of their position was conveyed through the hose. The water suddenly ceased to flow through the nozzle, and surmising that something was wrong, they rushed out to find the steps on fire and the hose burned. They got out in short order and not a moment too soon, as sundry burns and blisters testify.

Engine No. 1 is not lost to the department. Engineer Renear made a thorough inspection of her last night and reported that the engines can be turned over with the hand and that the boiler and carriages are all right; but that the wheels and all woodwork and engine and boiler fittings will have to be renewed. He says these can be replaced from stock at the makers and three weeks or a month should see No. 1 in first-class order again.

Sing Chang's brick store on Maunakea, mauka of King street, was destroyed. The fire entered through open shutters at the back and communicated to the contents of the store. It is said that over \$8,000 in gold and silver coin is locked up in one of the large safes now buried under the burning debris. At about 9:15 last night a tremendous explosion from this building shook the earth and scattered tons of debris over the top of the walls. It is supposed that a boiler of some sort exploded.

Quite a number of persons about Chinatown yesterday state that many Chinese and Japs deliberately fired their houses in expectation of obtaining heavy damages from the Government. At least one Chinaman was found who, from general appearances, had tried this scheme. Two outsiders were standing in front of a Chinese store on Hotel, between Smith and Maunakea, when it was noticed that a small cloud of smoke was issuing from the kitchen at the back. The two men rushed through to the back and, using a tin dish, quickly extinguished the blaze, which had originated in a meat safe and had commenced to climb the walls. As the roof was galvanized iron and tight, it is not possible that the blaze could have started from a fallen ember. Captain Murray was notified, and immediately inspected the premises.

Word to remove all shipping from proximity to the approaching fire was sent to the harbor master at about 11:30 Saturday morning. The Hollyway Castle and Fort George were hastily got ready. The lines of the four first named vessels were slackened at about the same time and they crashed together and became entangled. The efforts of two of the Inter Island steamers were eventually successful in parting them, but the last of the batch was not properly secured till about 4:30 p.m. The Fort George was late in getting away that her foremast caught fire before she got out of danger. The Santa Clara, Poseidon and Jabez Hawes at the railroad wharf had men stationed in the rigging for the purpose of putting out the embers carried in scores to their decks and gear. The Poseidon had a cargo of sulphate of ammonia and the Conway Castle a load of nitrates and on account of their dangerous cargoes, battoned down their hatches and watched very closely.

Miss Lilia, who resides back of the British Consulate in Palama, was yesterday announced as having no symptoms of the plague, and the quarantine about the residence was raised.

Mrs. Franz was reported as being slightly worse last evening, but no serious change had occurred. All the others were doing fairly well. With the addition of four new people sent to the suspect ward the nurses had their hands full, and yesterday was thus their busiest day since the opening of the hospital.

Mrs. Merrill, wife of nurse S. S. Merrill, formerly of the Battle Creek San-

THREE DEATHS

Two Plague Victims, One Suspect.

The Latest to Succumb Resided at Nuuanu and Kukui Streets.

A Dangerous Patient.

(From Monday's Daily.)

DEATHS YESTERDAY.

Min Chong, male Chinese baby, by 8 months old. Found dead yesterday morning by a Citizens' Sanitary Inspector in alleyway on King street, opposite the Oahu railway station. The postmortem showed undoubted evidences of plague.

Kekwano, male Japanese, aged 23 years. Discovered at Kalihi camp at about 4:30 p.m. yesterday by Dr. Herbert, and sent to pest hospital by Dr. Howard as a plague case. The man was in a wild delirium, and died at 10 o'clock last night.

The nurses at the hospital were nearly scratched by the delirious patient. Came originally from Block 15, Waikiki site of Kaumakapili.

Mizuno Sakuichi, a male Japanese, 27 years old, died at 12 o'clock last night at the corner of Nuuanu and Kukui streets. The body was taken to the morgue, where it was announced that plague was the cause of death.

SUSPECT CASE.

Kahakine, male Hawaiian, removed yesterday morning from Punchbowl street camp, Queen Dowager premises. Had arrived at the camp on Saturday afternoon, and had lived in Achi lane, Block 15. Discovered by Dr. Garvin.

THE

Three deaths and one suspect case yesterday constituted the health report concerning the plague. Throughout Saturday and until yesterday morning so much confusion existed in the various temporary camps of the refugees that the physicians were unable to make the necessary rounds to detect cases of sickness. Only in extreme cases of sickness was the attention of the physicians attracted, and these mostly among the women. By yesterday morning order was brought out of the chaotic conditions brought about by changes of Saturday, and the corps of health physicians made a thorough examination of those quarantined in the new camps.

Of the deaths reported, the first, that of the Chinese baby, Min Chong, which was reported by one of the Citizens' sanitary sub-inspectors early yesterday morning, is evidence that the plague is seeking a new center. The house in which the death occurred is in a lane in Waikiki of the Palama Grocery, opposite the Oahu Railway Company's depot. Dr. Peterson responded to the call for a physician, and upon making an examination found the appearances suspicious. The body was sent to the morgue and the result was officially announced as a clear case of plague.

The source of infection is traced directly to Chinatown, the child's father for the last week having been working in Chinatown for the Board of Health handling merchandise. The only other occupants of the house were the father and mother of the child, and both were removed to the battery camp. The house is under guard, and Andrew Brown has been given an order to burn the premises at the earliest opportunity.

At the pest hospital Armstrong Smith reported that the Japanese Kokewano was one of the worst cases under his care. The man was brought to the hospital early in the evening and continued in a delirium until his death occurred at 10 o'clock. In his delirium the patient fought his nurses, who barely escaped being scratched. He had to be held down by main force.

Dr. George Herbert had his attention called to the man at the Kalihii camp, to which he had been removed from Block 15 in the vicinity of odorous Achi lane about four days since. Dr. Herbert considered the patient was suffering from the plague, and Dr. Howard, who came later to the camp, made the same diagnosis. At that time a large bubo was found in the left femoral gland, while his temperature was 105 and pulse 140.

The Baloise Fire Insurance Company Capital Fa 10,000,000.00 Fire Fund and Reserve for Uncollectible Premiums 23,923,134.16

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MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
ARRIVED AT HONOLULU

Tuesday, January 22.

Haw. W. C. Haw, Thompson, from Kona port, with 2,000 bags sugar.
Mr. John H. Thompson, British, 11 days from San Francisco, with 1,000 bags general merchandise to M. J. Reed.
Am. sp. Lewis, Anderson, from Tacoma Anchored outside.

Tuesday, January 22.

Mr. sp. Ingraham, Anderson, from New York, 25, with coal.

Haw. Mr. Joseph McCullough, from Nau-nau, with coal.

Haw. bk. Maria Aia, Smith, from San Francisco, with stock and general merchandise.

Tuesday, January 22.

Haw. bk. Santiago, Engals, from San Francisco, with general merchandise.

Haw. gasoline schr. Surprise, from San Francisco, to F. W. McChesney & Sons.

Smr. Iwaiwa, Gregory, from Hamamatsu, with 4,630 bags sugar.

Tuesday, January 22.

T. K. K. Hongkong Maru, Filmer, from San Francisco, January 16.

Am. bk. Ceylon, Willier, from Tacoma, with coal.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, January 19.

Am. schr. Ruby Cousins, Walton, for San Francisco in ballast.

Saturday, January 20.

Haw. bk. Fort George, Morse, for San Francisco.

Am. schr. Alice Kimball, Anderson, for Hawaii port.

Smr. Ke Au Hou, for Anahola and Kilauea.

Smr. Kausi, for Lahaina and Kauai.

Sunday, January 21.

Am. schr. Alice Cooke, Penhaligon, for San Francisco.

Am. schr. Winslow, Birckholz, for San Francisco.

Am. schr. Robert Lewers, Goodman, for San Francisco.

Monday, January 22.

Ger. schr. Eben, for Marshall Islands, in continuation of voyage from San Francisco.

T. K. K. Hongkong Maru, Filmer, for China and Japan.

Am. schr. Allan A. Iverson, for Tacoma, in ballast.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From San Francisco, per T. K. K. Hongkong Maru, January 22.—For Honolulu—W. F. Parker, J. A. Byrne, F. L. Dorch, L. Ahborn, R. Ballentyne, M. F. Chapman, Miss L. Moore, Miss A. Enders, W. P. Barry, R. S. Moore, John M. Donn, For Yokohama—K. Ishu, Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Teusler, J. D. Ludwig, S. Misaki, M. Shitara, Kendzo Tabata, Miss Carrie Rieke, Miss Clara Rieke, R. P. Freeland, For Kobe—D. Kuhne, S. P. Jensen, For Nagasaki—Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Schwartz and two children, For Shanghai—V. L. Boeck, For Hongkong—Herbert M. Richards, A. Howkwood, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. France, Wm. Whiley, Jr., W. J. Carlisle, Mrs. Leon Rodriguez, Miss Helen Roudiez, C. Rieley, Mrs. S. B. Tainter, Mrs. A. S. Towar and son, Mrs. L. R. Colbrook, Miss Bainbridge, R. S. MacDougall.

A PERSISTENT JAP.

Result of an Attempt to Pass a Guard at Kerosene Warehouse.

An altercation occurred between a Japanese and a guard at the kerosene warehouse yesterday in which the Japanese came out considerably the worse for the scuffle. The Japanese came to the gateway and demanded entrance, which the guard naturally refused. The Japanese finally became so persistent that the guard ordered him away from the place. Eventually the two began scuffling and the Japanese was thrown heavily to the ground. The police station was telephoned to and the bell-like Japanese was later locked up.

An excited Jap visited the Japanese Consul last evening and gave that functionary such a graphic account of the killing of a Japanese by a soldier, claiming that the latter had run a bayonet into the Jap, that the Consul drove post haste to the Health Office to learn the particulars. When the real facts were ascertained, the Consul expressed his disgust that one of his countrymen should have so warped the facts of the case, and he left the Health Office very much chagrined.

BORN.

MOTT-SMITH—in this city, January 21, 1890, to the wife of H. M. Mott-Smith, a son.

MARRIED.

EDWARDS-DRYDEN—in Honolulu, January 17, by the Rev. W. M. Kincaid. H. E. Edwards to Mrs. M. D. Dryden, both of this city.

T. MONS-KENNEDY—in Honolulu, January 20, 1890, L. D. Timmons, of the Hawaiian Star staff, to Miss Margaret Kennedy, daughter of Mrs. M. N. Kennedy, Rev. Father Valentine officiating.

DIED.

DODD—in this city Jan. 21st, 1890, James Dodd, aged 51 years. San Francisco papers please copy.

TREGLAON—in Honolulu, January 19, John W. Trengloan, aged 33 years, son of the late H. S. Trengloan.

SACHS—in New York City, January 19th, 1890, Mrs. R. Sachs, beloved mother of N. S. Sachs of this city.

The gasoline schooner Surprise, recently purchased by McChesney & Sons for the Kona, Hawaii, trade, arrived in port from San Francisco yesterday.

BRITISH TROOPS CROSS
THE TUGELA RIVER

(continued from Page 5)

Lesotho, but they were recalled at the point of the baptism. The Boers had twenty-one men killed and about fifty wounded.

British Fort Demolished.

PRETORIA, Saturday, Jan. 11.—As a result of the bombardment of Mafeking yesterday the British fort at Eastward was demolished and the British retired. One Boer was wounded. Advice from the head laager at Ladysmith report that the attack on that place January 10 was disastrous to the British and that Ladysmith appears to be in sore straits.

Views of a War Expert.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—A dispatch to the World from London says: Mr. Williams, the war expert of the Morning Leader, writing for this morning's paper with the best information obtainable, says this regarding the report that General Warren had crossed the Tugela river:

"General Warren, with his division and something more, was yesterday five miles to the northwest of Springfield, where General Buller then had his headquarters. Consequently the censor at Durban has been having a little amusement with the local press for the purpose of deceiving any spies the enemy may have and then confusing them."

"All the inferences drawn from any telegrams which have so far reached us must be erroneous. Once and for all, Buller's movement is by the left. There he has strength. His plan is to turn the heights north and northwest of Colenso, and thus compel their evacuation, and then to attack any Boers left between him and General White and make connection with General White's force."

"After that he may keep the Transvaalers on the run through Natal to Liang's Nek or Charlestown; or he may decide on separating the Free Staters from the strong men of war and make, with his main force, for Harrismith and Bloemfontein."

"News of the first success of these operations should reach us about Wednesday or Thursday."

"All that can be said actually is that General Buller up to yesterday was still at Springfield. General Warren was on a hill nearly midway between Springfield and Bethany, and General Buller had assuredly one, and it is believed two, passages of the river on his hands."

"General Buller can spare a sufficient number of irregulars to send a flying column of them into Zululand, nominally to check the Boer cattle raiders, but really to work around the extreme eastern flank and head for the Utrecht and Vryheid districts, unless they can cut in on the Transvaal communications and find themselves at or near Ladysmith and Newcastle Railways."

The attacks on the War Office and the information bureau have been renewed in several quarters. It is declared here that when Winston Churchill first arrived in Natal he had maps of the northern portion of the colony, procured from foreign sources, which were better than any possessed by the generals there, and he loaned them to the commanders. The newspapers now say that experts in the War Office have been operating with a large scale map of Northern Natal printed upon seventy sheets, which was borrowed from the German War Department after the situation about Glencoe and Ladysmith became critical.

Dr. Leyds Talks.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—A dispatch to the World from Brussels says: W. J. Leyds, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the South African Republic accredited to all the governments of Europe, said today: "Remember, it is England, not we, who is mainly responsible for this bloodshed and who has repelled all outside efforts to bring about a suspension of hostilities."

"As for a refusal of an exequatur to Mr. Hay (United States Consul on his way to Pretoria to replace Mr. Marquard), that rumor appears to come through what are called Boer agents in America. Let me state that no such person exists. No man in America has any authority to speak on behalf of the Government at Pretoria. As for the report itself, I can neither confirm nor deny it, but I know of no reason which would lead the Government at Pretoria to take such a decision."

Taking up a clipping from the Westminster Gazette, of London, accusing the Boers of firing upon surgeons and ambulances on the fields, Dr. Leyds continued:

"This extract from the Westminster Gazette has come under my notice. I declare without hesitation that the Boer soldier does not exist who would knowingly fire on a man employed on an errand of mercy."

"That mistakes occur on both sides is too evident from the reports published from time to time of alleged cruelties which a fuller examination has proved to be the result either of misunderstanding or of ignorance of the rules of warfare. But the numerous accounts in the English press of the chivalry of our men are in themselves refutation of such charges."

"One report says the Boers were made to dig their graves before being taken to a stake for execution. If this is true, I can only express my horror and indignation. Such acts of barbarity must henceforth sully the annals of British warfare."

War News Notes.

Heavy storms are raging in Natal. Transvaal gold fields are said to be mined.

Many French officers have joined the Boer army.

The Portuguese are closely watching Lourenco Marques.

An Indian firm is buying a large rice crop for exhibition.

Lord Roberts sends British troops to the dominions.

British vessels engaged in blockade will be tried for treason.

Prussia approves of the British move to put out to sea the Boer ships.

The British Government has accepted an offer of Canadian Naval Bidder.

Wm. Walker, Agent, has not heard from South Africa saying not for his services.

The Earl of Ava, who went out as a war correspondent, is dead of gun shot wounds.

RUSSIA'S MENACING ASPECT.

Advancing in the Far East and on the Indian Frontier.

VANCOUVER (B. C.), Jan. 11.—A digest of the boundary of Mafeking yesterday the British fort at Eastward was demolished and the British retired. One Boer was wounded. Advice from the head laager at Ladysmith report that the attack on that place January 10 was disastrous to the British and that Ladysmith appears to be in sore straits.

The Russian Consul claims that the question of the disputed ownership of the land has been absolutely decided in favor of his Government, and he has announced his intention to take forcible possession of the property without further negotiations. His actions are said to have been extremely high-handed. Relations between the British and Russian residents are strained to the breaking point.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Calcutta correspondent of the Daily Mail says: While the official statement that no alarm is felt concerning Afghanistan is quite true, I have good reason to believe that the Indian Government has received disquieting information regarding Russian movements in the direction of Persia. Russia is taking advantage of the Transvaal trouble to strengthen her armaments and to push forward her outposts along the Persian frontier, with a view to ultimate annexation, a design in which Germany would probably acquiesce in consideration of receiving railway concessions.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The cables have been kept hot since last night when reports, seemingly authentic, reached here to the effect that 75,000 Russian troops had left Triflis, Trans-Caucasia, for Baku. The report added that the troops would proceed to Konschikta, the frontier station of Afghanistan. The officials of the War Office decline to discuss the report nor will they admit that they have taken steps to verify it. Nevertheless, it is known that the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg has been communicated with. The report declares that Russian troops will soon advance to a point nearer than Herat, the occupation of which is declared hangs on the movement of the British troops in India.

The situation, taken into consideration with the war in South Africa, is decidedly complex and still more dangerous. Fully 250,000 Russian soldiers are now gathered close to the British Indian frontier. News reached here yesterday that General Yonoff has arrived at Konschikta, and it is known that the Russian squadrons at Port Arthur and the Persian gulf are being strengthened every day. There is also a well-defined report that France has sent rush orders to have troops gathered on the frontier, which report seems verified by the fact that the French Ambassador to the Vatican has notified Pope Leo of the existence of a Franco-Russian agreement by which the exclusive influence of Russia in European Turkey and that of France in Asiatic Turkey are to be recognized.

It is understood that this agreement was reached during the visit to Paris of Count Muravieff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Condensation of the News of the Day to the Latest Hour.

The grip is epidemic in England. Admiral Dewey may visit California in the fall.

All Atlantic lines have increased their rates.

The rod mill workers at Pittsburgh are on a strike.

Lieut.-Com. Greene, U. S. N., has committed suicide.

The Wild Bros. Jewelry Company of St. Louis has failed.

The Duke of Argyll is seriously ill at Inveray, Scotland.

Italy has demanded that the Louisiana lynchers be punished.

Reel B. Terry, the well-known San Francisco attorney, is dead.

Potter Palmer's son is now a bank messenger at \$6 per week.

Fear is expressed that American automobiles will invade Germany.

P. D. Armour is to retire from business and live in Pasadena, Cal.

The contest boards are still at work on the Kentucky election returns.

General Wood is taking steps in Cuba to make civil authority supreme.

The British battleship Montague will have engines of 18,000 horse-power.

A large colony of Russian Doukhobors is likely to settle in California.

Malletto Tanu has made an official protest against the Samoan settlement.

Lieut. Howard, U. S. N., pilot of the monitor during the Merrimac battle is dead.

Robert M. McWade of Pennsylvania will succeed E. S. Bedloe as Consul to Canton.

An unknown steamer has gone ashore on Newfoundland. Many lives are lost.

The Galveston, Houston and Northern road will soon become Huntingdon property.

Ex-Premier Crisp's son has been sent to prison for four years for stealing jewels.

An Illinois woman revived in an undertaker's shop after being partially embalmed.

Afternoon New York telegrams of January 18 report raw sugar firm and refined steady.

The postal estimates for the year aggregate \$736,000,000 and the revenues \$600,000,000.

The bill providing for an increase of the German Navy has been submitted to the Federal Council.

By the Court:

HENRY SMITH, Clerk.

2144-3T

BY AUTHORITY.

In Chambers D. J. Coffey shot and killed P. Henry, Peter and Lester Deacons at Franklin, N. J.

John Commanders W. W. Kimball, W. P. Day and John C. Wilson have been promoted to Commander.

VIDE, SUN AND MOON.

BY AUTHORITY.

N. B. Lamson, Esq., has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the Second Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

ALEX. YOUNG,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, January 19, 1890.
2144-3T